JOURNAL
OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. V. No. 43 March, 1944

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	337
New Members	338
Dowsing Fields over Underground Sheets of Water—Part II.	339
Earth Rays	346
The Problem of Serial Numbers	350
The Story of Pendulum Regulation	355
Radiation and Healing	358
Letters to the Editor	361
Notes and News	366
Rules	368

Price to Non-Members, **1/3**

JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. V. No. 43 March, 1944

NOTICES

The Editor regrets that through an oversight the usual copy of the Rules of the Society was omitted from the December issue of the *Journal*.

* * * * *

The Editor would be much obliged for the return to him of copies of No. 41 and No. 42 *Journals* by any member not wanting to keep them.

* * * * *

For the information of a member in South Africa, the Editor would be glad if anyone who practises successfully the location of missing people with the rod or pendulum would send him a description of his or her method of procedure.

* * * * *

A list of books in the B.S.D. Library, that which was published in *B.S.D.J.* 35, with a few additions, can be obtained from the Editor on application.

* * * * *

Copies of "Dowsing," by Captain W. H. Trinder, can be obtained from Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, at 6s. 4d. for members and 8s. 4d. for non-members.

* * * * *

The price of *Journals* to non-members is 1s. 3d.

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 9d. and 6d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * * *

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for sample; also nickel-silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1s. 3d., post free.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

NEW MEMBERS

* Life Member

AZAGO, Commander F., Free French Naval Forces, Stafford Mansions, Stafford Place, S.W.1.

BAXTER, A. G., M.S.F., M.H.P.A., 118 Hunter House Road, Hunter's Bar, Sheffield 11.

BERGEN, F. W., Makirikiri S., Marton, New Zealand.

BURRELL, H. T., 9 Grantley Gardens, Guildford.

CLARK, Mrs. H. M., 21 King Edward Road, Ipswich.

GUNDRY, Mrs., Grange, Honiton, Devon.

DAVIS, Mrs. J. R., The Brae, Alexandra Road, Malvern.

HADFIELD, Miss C. M., Craigburn, Fortrose, Ross-shire.

JAMES, Brigadier W. A. L., D.S.O., 100 Ind. Inf. Brigade, c/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

LEAKE, Miss K. M., B.Sc., 43 Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

*LEFROY, Mrs. H. P. T., Carrigglas Manor, Longford, Eire.

LOCKHART, Mrs., Venlaw, 441 Gilmerton Road, Gilmerton, Midlothian.

PALMER, Mrs. C. H., 7 Westfield Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PHILLIPS, Miss R. SHAW, Dulce Domum, Edith Avenue, Peaceheaven, Sussex.

THOMAS, W. E., 40 Margaret Street, Manly, N.S.W.

TOMLINSON, F. L., Box 84, Lucerne Valley, California, U.S.A.

WINER, E., M.N.C.A., N.D., D.O., 70 New Cavendish Street, Harley Street, W.1.

WOTTON, C. J., Rosemary Cottage, Townlake, near Tavistock, Devon.

WRIGHT, N. M., 96c Banbury Road, Oxford.

CORRECTIONS

BUSBY, Captain H. O., Garrallan, Cowra, New South Wales.

CHAPMAN, Miss J., c/o Westminster Bank Ltd., 224 Kings Road, S.W.3.

DEIGHTON-PATMORE, J., Teneriffe, Middle Warberry, Torquay.

GOLDSMITH, G. C. N., The Ridge, Spear Hill, Ashington, Pulborough, Sussex.

HARTLAND, Lieut.-Colonel B. S., c/o Grindlay & Co., 6 Church Street, Calcutta, India.

MULLER, Miss E., 2105 W. Grand Boulevard, c/o Stoll, Detroit 8, Michigan, U.S.A.

*OLDHAM, Colonel G. M., D.S.O., 33 Amherst Street, Calcutta, India.

PERKINS, W. F., Boldre Bridge House, Lymington, Hants.

ROM, H. U., 68 Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

VARVILL, Flying Officer J. K., M.C., 6 Briardale Gardens, N.W.3.

DOWSING FIELDS OVER UNDERGROUND SHEETS OF WATER

By D. O. KING

PART II

I have already pointed out in Part I. (see *B.S.D.J.* 42) that a sheet is built up of streamlets or trickles which, in the more saturated areas, form "stream courses in the valleys," to quote Major Pogson. I will now suggest that it is possible to separate out radiations from even the smallest streamlets which rarely exceed 4in. in width and as regard the "stream courses," the widest measured by me is 5.70m., say 18½ft., the depth being proved by a successful bore to be the estimated 203m.

Fig. I. illustrates the characteristic reactions caused when the flow of a sheet is transversely crossed while side stepping from F to G and G to Y. O-P might indicate the direction of flow (a tentative supposition) and is the result of side-stepping at right angles to the point H, which in future is referred to as a "neutral point." It is important to differentiate the two lines. Both have been set out in exactly the same manner, but one has what I will term "straight with banks," whereas the other, although it may meander, rarely shews this characteristic. The term "bank" is not, however, strictly correct, since the transverse line, in a sense, shews a subterranean contour just the same as does the longitudinal one O-P. It is, however, fairly certain that when straights occur between bulges, provided that the former are of a certain width, then such places always produce a successful artesian bore, as in Fig. 5. On the other hand, the supply is never completely artesian when the transverse and longitudinal lines are both similar in form. Further, it must be understood that, if the transverse contour is strictly followed while holding a motorscope horizontally, it will rise and fall at the slightest forward movement, whereas it will not do so to the same degree when one leaves a straight and cuts across a bulge. So that it is now evident why 3-peg-coincidences and close spacing in "groups" occur between G-H, I J, K-L and M-N when marching in the direction G-Y. And if the direction O-P is followed a motorscope will either be pushed upwards or downwards according to the polar phase of the flowfield. The method by which the data for Fig. I. has been compiled is described below, but it is convenient to go first into the question of depth. Fig. 2 shews a detail to a larger scale of the portion F-G-H of Fig. 1.

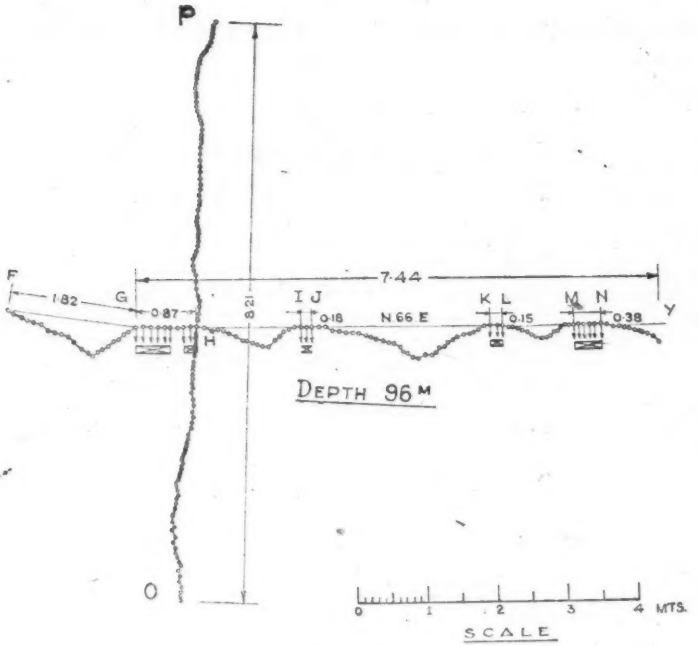

P
F
1·82
G
0·87
7·44
8·21
I J
0·18
N 66 E
K L
0·15
M N
0·38
Y
H
DEPTH 96 M
0
0 1 2 3 4 MTS.
SCALE

Fig. 1

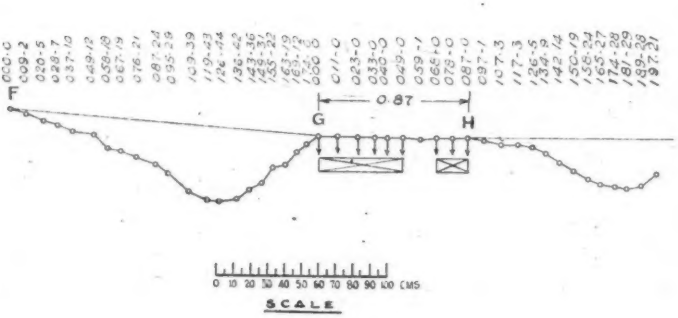

000·0
009·2
020·5
028·7
037·10
049·12
058·69
067·19
076·21
087·24
095·28
109·39
119·43
126·44
136·42
143·36
149·31
155·22
163·19
171·12
180·8
011·0
023·0
033·0
040·0
049·0
059·1
066·0
078·0
087·0
097·1
107·3
117·3
126·5
134·9
142·14
150·19
158·24
165·27
174·28
181·29
189·28
197·21
F
0·87
G
H
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 CMS
SCALE

Fig. 2

Depth

It is obviously impossible to find the depth of a streamlet in saturated beds by means of a Creyke rod or to measure its width by side-stepping across it, because in such conditions neither a definite bank not a top or bottom can exist. There is also a choice of hundreds of radiations which come from different depths, and it is not apparently possible to differentiate one set of these from another by physiological means alone. The problem is complicated further by a cycle of "periodic activity" which is not consistently in action at all levels at the same time, but appears to work systematically downwards from one saturated stratum to another as far as bed-rock, after which it begins again at the top. I have already referred to this "periodic activity" by letter (see *B.S.D.J.* 41, page 280), but I am not yet convinced that it must be considered to be a phenomenon distinct from ordinary fading, because it is always possible to get some sort of reaction (usually unreliable) from any level of saturation. On the other hand, it may be that radiations from water are caused by two different forces, of which one shews ordinary fading effects as pointed out by Mr. Maby, whereas the other, nearly always of the same strength, suddenly disappears at one level, and appears at the next lower down. The latter, once it is picked up, can be followed through with confidence, although the length of stay at one level may be very brief. The proof would lie in simultaneous readings by two or more persons, which is not possible here.

Three factors are therefore involved:

Depth of plane corresponding to the radiation which is being received.

Width of complete saturation on that plane.

Period of activity on that plane.

My method is to find the width and depth simultaneously by mentally selecting a definite level below the ground surface and measuring the width of complete saturation on that plane by a physiological method. Thus by measuring several planes at, say, intervals of one metre, a profile is constructed as in Fig. 5.

I have tried the method of finding depth by mentally descending a bore, metre by metre, and afterwards by increasing the lengths until after considerable practice I had arrived at a certain measure of success. This method, which I will call a "space and time" one, is, however, very slow, and I now appear to work on a "space-time" principle of going instantaneously to any desired depth. This means that I do not try to imagine a progressive descent, but think of a definite cypher, and immediately feel the reactions which correspond to the depths thought of. On the other hand, it might be argued that, after so much practice in imagining depths, the intuitive part of my mind has now handed over the job to the instinctive part.

Facing the direction of flow which is already approximately known from the pegged line, I place my right or left foot directly opposite to any peg of a "group." The other foot is drawn back and does not enter into the business except perhaps that it acts as an earth, the impulse definitely coming through either the right or left foot and corresponding side of the body, as selected by me. This channel of reception is made obvious by a feeling of numbness in the feet and thighs after continuous work, and to those who suffer from this inconvenience, I would recommend Dr. Cannon's system of segmental breathing as a palliative. The motorscope is held straight downwards at nearly full length of the arms, ready for a lift which, I must now admit, can be either inwards or outwards to the body, according to the polarity at the time. Should no definite lift occur at some metre or another while thinking of the selected depth, I shift my foot a fraction of an inch to right or left by a toe-to-heel movement. If nothing happens yet, I await the "period of activity" which corresponds to the depth mentalised, or I pick up the stage at which it is working by turning my body by degrees around 180° and edging sideways at each turn while mentalising various depths. The cycle, which may take as much as two hours to complete, is then followed through, or I go away to return at the estimated time at which I expect activity to arrive at the depth which I may have under examination. Note that although the action of turning round and edging sideways serves as a quick method for identifying all planes of saturation once the cycle has been picked up, it does not necessarily ensure that one has edged squarely across the flow; refer to observations on Fig. 3.

After persistent trial, the motorscope will lift when a period of activity and a corresponding mental depth have been co-ordinated. It is then released and the foot moved a fraction of an inch to the right or left when it may lift again and continue to do so while moving over a varying distance, so long as the hold is released between lifts. Sooner or later one comes to a spot where the motorscope goes dead, although activity is still present. It will, however, come to life again if the foot is moved slightly beyond the neutral point or if the direction of sideways movement is changed slightly. The reason for this check appears to be because the edge or bank of one streamlet has been reached and it is now necessary to cross another which may have the same or a slightly different direction of flow. In Fig. 3, A-B represents a streamlet which has been sidestepped across and the motorscope has gone dead at B. Further progress is tricky because it is possible to erroneously follow any one of the 10 (?) lines shewn, instead of B-E which bisects the angle C-B-D of about 120°. In practice, the extremes B-C and B-D are quickly marked out and the perpendicular (found to be one-half B-E) dropped on the base C-D locates the direction and position of the next neutral point E.

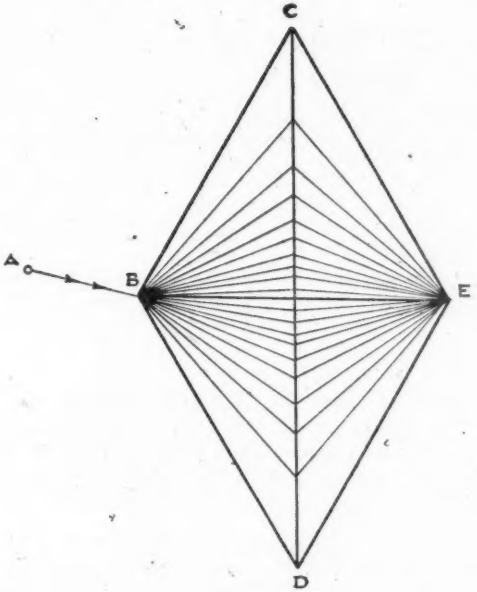


Fig. 3

So much as regards a transverse crossing, but exactly the same occurs if the body is turned at right angles to the direction just followed, a start being made from almost but not exactly opposite to a neutral point, such as B in Fig. 3 or say H in Fig. 1. This provided that the new direction is now in active condition which happens at intervals and never concurrently with the other. Thus reactions corresponding to direction X-B-Y-Z (Fig. 4). cannot be sensed at the same time as those of A-B-E, the point B being neutral to both. So that it is necessary to check up frequently on the direction in which the force is active, otherwise one might pass inadvertently from one "lozenge" to the other and set out some remarkable figures or even go round in a circle.

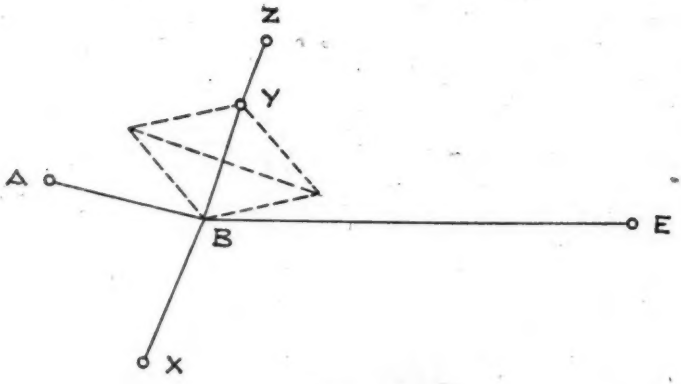
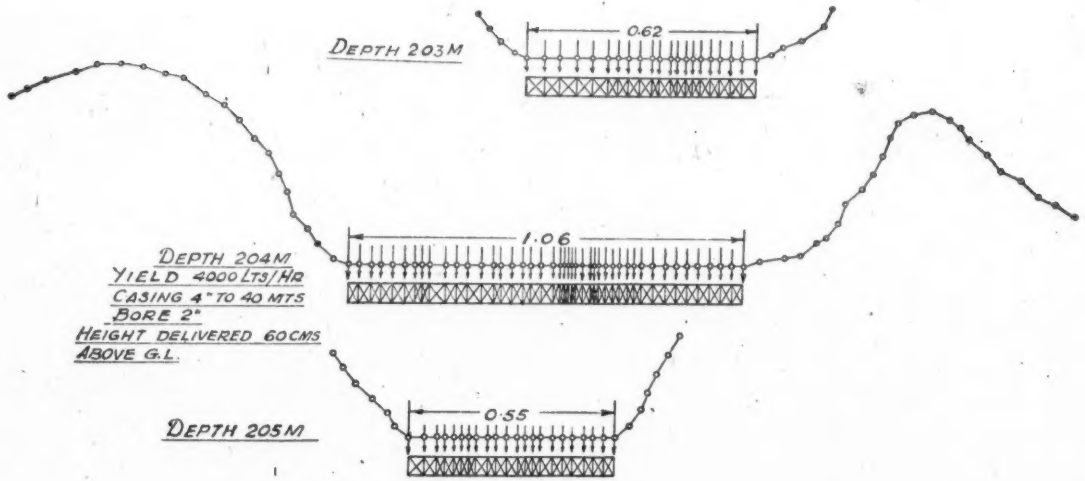


Fig. 4

An example of working to the above procedure is illustrated in Fig. 1 and it must be understood that if one went to the extreme of pegging several lines parallel to G-H and O-P, the result would be a chequered pattern of neutral points between which a motorscope will lift everywhere while sidestepping parallel to the active direction.

In conclusion, if what has been written above seems fantastic, I can only answer that the neutral points and their pattern, which apparently varies according to volume and perhaps pressure, can and should be identifiable by any dowser. Whether the patterns of any two dowsers will be identical is another question, and I am not going to be dogmatic on this point, but I must insist that the result of a bore or well will be the same in both cases. And further, I would ask a critic to explain why 13 successful artesian bores to depths between 195 and 253 metres have invariably shewn some such pattern as in Fig. 5, whereas 12 failures, of which four bores were drilled against my advice, either did not shew the characteristic " straights " or these were of insignificant widths. Incidentally, I would mention that the preliminary prospection for my last five deep artesian bores was made by map dowsing to within a few metres error in position and none in depth, which leads me to think there must be something in this method of working.



ESTANCIA "EL PARQUE" ARTESIAN BORE N°3

PLAN & PROFILES AT 203, 204 & 205 MT.

SCALE

Fig. 5

EARTH RAYS

Their Connection with Cancer and other Diseases

By Dr. HANS DANNERT

Translated from the Report of the International Congress of Radiesthésie held at Liége, July 7-10, 1939.

For the last twelve or fifteen years radiesthesists of renown have with ever-growing insistence upheld the hypothesis that there is a connection between the forces which cause the reactions of the rod and the pendulum, and certain ailments to which human beings, animals and plants are subject.

In 1930 and 1931 I was in South Africa, chiefly in the Kalahari Desert, as a member of an expedition in search of water supplies. Taking advantage of this opportunity, a doctor in charge of a hospital in South West Africa wrote and asked me to examine seven houses occupied by Europeans, situated in the district in which our expedition was to work. It was a question of verifying whether these houses were standing above flows of subterranean water. I visited the houses and made a plan of each, marking in the subterranean streams as also the positions of the beds of the dwellers in the houses. The doctor who had written to me was able to assure himself that the seven patients suffering from cancer who had lately arrived at the hospital had been sleeping on beds which were vertically above the streams as marked by me on the plans.

These observations interested me the more in that several years before I had lost my sister, who at the age of 38 had fallen a victim to cancer. I therefore proposed to seek for the connecting link between cause and effect which might be assumed from these observations.

After returning to Germany I got in touch with Professor Henrich, of Hagen, who had specialised in waves of weak intensity. At first he was of the opinion that there could be no question of electric or magnetic waves emanating from the ground, for even the most delicate instrument had failed to detect them. At this time, certain radiesthesists, H. von Pohl for example, believed that it was a question of gamma rays, but a simple experiment which I carried out myself showed that this hypothesis was erroneous. I placed a large brass plate on the ground above a stream which produced strong reactions in my rod . . . and found that neither rod nor pendulum reacted at the point where the stream was covered by the plate. I reported this result to Mr. Henrich, who formed the opinion that it must be a matter of long electric waves, as they would be screened by the brass plate, whilst the gamma rays would have penetrated it.

Mr. Henrich then suggested the construction of an emitter capable of sending out waves of varying lengths, with the object

of producing artificial reactions of the rod in the hands of a radiesthesist. After many lengthy experiments . . . of a negative kind, in November, 1931, my efforts were at last successful.

As a practical dowser I had observed that reactions of the rod above different streams were not always the same. One could clearly distinguish different types of reaction, violent or gentle, swift or slow, &c., so I concluded that the wavelength or the intensity of the radiations coming from the ground was not always identical and that in consequence the harmful influence on human beings and animals must vary.

It had been observed that the waves from Mr. Henrich's emitter which caused reactions of the rod were very long and of weak intensity. With waves of similar length, but of intensity gradually increasing in strength, I found that the reactions of the rod became weaker and weaker and finally ceased completely when the intensity was very strong. The same observation was made by other dowsers who repeated the experiment.

Thus we had succeeded in reproducing artificially different radiations, as observed by us in nature by using different wavelengths the frequency of which invariably lay between 1.8 and 2 Hertz.*

In order to be able to measure earth radiations, which was not possible with the scientific instruments of that time, I tried to use different elements as indicators. This experiment was successful, and I was able to ascertain that in houses exposed to earth radiations, where there had been cases of cancer, two of my elements reacted. When we wanted to elicit artificially a reaction from these two elements we had to emit a wave of 1.8 to 2 Hertz frequency.

In 1932, one of my pupils, the engineer Lienert of Zurich, managed to interest a medical man, Dr. Jenny, of Aarau, in biological experiments involving earth rays. In an open field in the Commune of Sühr-lez-Aarau we had found a stream, the radiation from which had a frequency of 1.8 Hertz. Over this stream we constructed a shed in such a way that one part was exposed to the radiations whilst the other was protected from them. In the shed we placed observation boxes three metres long, one part of each being within the irradiated area and the other outside. In the boxes we put white mice, which were able to move about freely.

It was soon observed that the mice avoided the part exposed to the radiations making their nests in the part outside it. They gave birth to their young in this area and never in the other. When the boxes were suddenly turned round the mice removed their young and put them back in the area which was not irradiated.

* A Hertz appears to be taken as 10^3 cycles per second on the Continent, though English books of reference state that a hertz is one cycle per second. The wavelength corresponding to 2 Hertz would therefore be 1.5m.

These experiments were continued in similar fashion with smaller boxes, one part exposed to the radiation and the other not. Being prisoners the mice could not get away and it was observed that the mice in the exposed area soon became very ill, and after several months many of these animals were attacked by cancer.

At this time I had reason to believe from observations that people and animals had to have a predisposition to cancer in order to be attacked by it and that the radiation of the wavelength I had discovered was a contributory factor in the manifestation of the disease.

In order to confirm this theory all the mice were inoculated with carcinomatous tar (Karzinom-Teer-Pinselung), thus provoking in them a disposition to cancer. The result was that after a relatively short time the mice exposed to the radiation all died of cancer, whilst of those living in the area immune from radiation, a small percentage only was attacked by cancer, the consequence no doubt of the inoculation.

An account of all the results at the station at Aarau, though very interesting, would exceed the limits of a brief report. The station still exists and is now experimenting with more than 2,000 mice.

Impelled by a desire to prove from the biological point of view that it is indeed the wavelength of 1.8 Hertz frequency which is specially favourable to the development of cancer, I decided to establish a second station which would enable me to repeat the experiments with mice as carried out in Switzerland with the difference that the animals should be exposed to artificially created waves, always of 1.8 Hertz frequency.

Professor Dr. Graf, of Dortmund, was interested in my scheme and expressed himself as ready to direct the experiments in person at the Emperor William Institute, provided that the necessary material was put at his disposition. This was done, the whole cost being borne by myself.

This station was established in 1935, and, at the outset, experiments were carried out with several hundreds of mice. The emitter was placed in a fairly large area, and transmitted on an antenna of .80m.

The greater portion of the area was not irradiated. At first, as in Switzerland, large observation boxes were used, and it was found that the mice avoided places situated above the antenna. In repeating the experiment with smaller boxes, the skin of the animals became rugose and they seemed to become very nervous. Moreover, after a short time, the eyes of the same animals projected from the orbit (Basedow's disease) and a large swelling of the spleen was noticed. On the other hand, animals not subject to the radiation from the antenna remained calm and apparently healthy.

The experiments were completed by taking blood specimens from the mice every four weeks. In this too there was a noticeable difference, for in the exposed animals the red globules diminished progressively but not in the others.

After five to six months the first spontaneous tumours appeared amongst the exposed mice. In June, 1936, Dr. Graf reported that of 50 animals from the irradiated area, 21 had malignant tumours and six benignant. All the sick and dead animals had been sent to the Empress Augusta Hospital in Berlin to be dissected by Professor Schatz; the results of these clinical examinations are at the disposition of those interested.

Experiments made with tadpoles were also of great interest; those placed above the antenna were dead in three days whilst others, used as controls, remained perfectly healthy.

Experiments were then carried out with leeches; they jerked themselves with a certain rhythm depending on the frequency of the emitted waves. After several hours they appeared to take a rest for 10 to 15 minutes, then began jerking again. Several days later some of these animals had died, whilst the others appeared to have become acclimatised, as they had ceased to jerk.

A report on all the observations made on plants as well as on animals, though of great interest, would exceed the scope of this address.

I had set out to produce by these experiments a proof that natural radiations from the earth, through which cases of cancer often develop, are of 1.8 Hertz frequency, and I think that I have succeeded, since biological experiments carried out over natural or artificial waves of that type invariably produced the same pathological symptoms in the subjects of the experiment.

If research on these lines were continued on a wider scale, it is certain that the solution of further questions of a biological and physical nature would be greatly facilitated.

I am convinced that the radiations discovered are capable not only of destroying certain organs or of depriving them of function, but also of attacking the nervous system and the properties of the blood.

THE PROBLEM OF SERIAL NUMBERS

By R. ERLANK (South Africa)

In considering the problem of Serial Numbers, it must be borne in mind that they are so individual to each dowser that the latter can merely contribute a small quota to the problem as a whole.

There are two intriguing aspects: (1) Why are serial numbers individual to each dowser? and (2) Are serial numbers Physical or Psychic?

In dealing with the first aspect, I thought that the solution might lie in each dowser's strength or resistance in exhausting the dowsing field which consists of radiations and emanations. Alternatively, the dowser must resemble a battery and the solution would lie in his body powers. As far as I am concerned, the second aspect solves itself in the following experiments.

It is necessary first of all to sort out the difference between what dowsers accept as radiations and emanations. Before doing so I must record the following observation which has a bearing on my experiments. Quite a dozen years or more before I took up the serious study of dowsing or had even read a book on the subject, I noticed that there were two types of dowsers. The first type is that which obtains its rod reaction when the foot enters the reaction band. The other type obtains the rod reaction when the rod enters the reaction band. I have not observed the kind mentioned by Maby and Franklin in *The Physics of the Divining Rod.* For the sake of clarity I shall call the first kind a foot dowser and the second kind a rod dowser. It will be found that a foot dowser cannot take the serial number of an object unless he places one or other foot on the object. The rod dowser takes it with the rod over the object. I am a rod dowser and I am able to make fairly delicate experiments, but probably not as delicate as one could expect with a pendulum, which is an instrument that I never use.

(1). The first experiment that I tried was with a gold ring upended in the sand. With the exception of its vertical column it had no lateral field of manifestation. Placed flat on the ground it had a serial number, a vertical column and a field of manifestation consisting of lateral planes and emanations. Hereafter, in mentioning the field of manifestation I shall be referring to the field of lateral planes, which are obviously radiations as they are instantaneously in place. If this ring is left for a while I can find spoke-like emanations growing from the ring. These spokes grow for about 30 minutes before they have attained their maximum length of 15½ inches. The number of the spokes seems to relate to the carat fineness of the gold. These spokes have the same serial number as gold. They are emanations,

as they can be picked up on paper, and these emanations cling to the paper for the same period as that in which they were in contact with the spokes. In pushing the paper in between the spokes no emanations can be picked up. If the ring is placed upon the edge of a chair, the emanations project into space. If the ring is removed either from the ground or the edge of the chair, the spokes commence shortening from the outside inwards, taking approximately as long to disappear as the ring occupied that particular spot, provided that it is less than 30 minutes. If longer than 30 minutes the spokes disappear, but the emanations of the ring remain for approximately as long as it occupied that particular spot. The width of the spokes at the extremities is approximately the same as the radius of the ring. Their depth or thickness is the same as the distance between the top of the ring and the ground. No emanations can be picked up with paper over the ring nor over the spokes outside the dimensions given above. The spoke-like emanations projecting into space from the edge of a chair can be scooped up with many thicknesses of paper and yet no gap appears to be left, as a reaction can be taken immediately. The radiations in the balance of the field of manifestation give me the serial number of gold. The time gap between serial numbers lengthens the further I am away from the object.

(2). In placing the ring in a receptacle, I can find no trace of serial numbers or any reaction from emanations immediately outside the receptacle, be the latter paper, glass or metal. The latter yields the metal serial number on four spokes radiating into the four cardinal directions. Consequently, there are no horizontal emanations if the object is buried. In placing a piece of paper on a tumbler containing the ring no reaction can be found on either side of the paper when removed, although a serial number can be taken through the paper. Consequently, the vertical column is a radiation and not an emanation. Repeating this with other metals I found that no metal gives off emanations when buried, whether vertical or horizontal, although emanations can be found in the ground actually touching the metal.

(3). Once more placing the ring flat on the ground it threw a field of manifestation immediately. I left it for a while until its spoke-like emanations had grown to full length. In rotating the ring slowly and by degrees, testing for a reaction after each movement, I found that in a certain position the ring gave no reaction and consequently no serial number.

I must digress here to point out that Maby and Franklin state on page 82 of their aforementioned book that " It is evident that Abrams hit upon a most important aspect of dowsing phenomena, namely, the significance of orientation with respect to the earth's field. . . ." This was in connection with Dr. Abrams' patient facing West. If one turns to Mager's *Water Diviners and their*

Methods, one will find that the author has a lot to say about the position of greatest activity. There is a direct relation between the two. On testing this out I found that the human body facing west was in its position of greatest activity. As far as I am concerned, the orientation of the object is extremely important in serial numbers. Should the object lie in its position of greatest activity I am unable to obtain any reaction over it, much less find its serial number. This factor caused me a lot of trouble before I realised the importance of the position of greatest activity.

Reverting to my experiment, I found that even if the ring had been in one spot for more than 30 minutes, the moment it is moved into its position of greatest activity the emanations vanished immediately, although if the ring were removed they took 30 minutes to disappear. Consequently, no emanations come from a metallic object in its position of greatest activity. An object in its position of greatest activity throws a complete field of manifestation. Even when not in a position of greatest activity, gold, silver and platinum and a glass of water throw a field of manifestation. I have not found this to be true of any other metals that I have tried. This peculiarity of semi and full greatest activity pertains to the above only.

(4). I placed a copper coin on the ground in its position of greatest activity. There was no serial number or reaction over that coin, but it had a field of manifestation. Without moving it I covered it with sand. It immediately regained its serial number and had a field of manifestation. Still without moving it I gently scraped off some of the sand slightly exposing the coin. The serial number vanished, but the field of manifestation remained. Moving the coin out of its position of greatest activity I again covered it with sand. Exposed, the coin had a serial number and no field of manifestation except emanations. Covered with sand it had a serial number, field of manifestation, but no emanations. Consequently, a buried object is automatically in its position of greatest activity irrespective of its orientation with regard to the earth's field. Orientation would then only be in regard to an exposed object.

(5). I took a copper coin, placed it in its position of greatest activity and it threw the required field of manifestation consisting of lateral radiations but no emanations. Placing a silver coin on one of the planes of lateral radiation it gave the serial number of copper. This experiment was repeated with sundry dowsing objects and on sundry different planes, the result always being the same.

(6). I took a glass half full of water and placed it on the ground. It was now in its position of semi greatest activity. I placed a sheet of paper over the glass and left it for a while, The serial number could be taken through the paper. On removing the paper emanation reactions were obtained from both the top and

the bottom of the paper. With another sheet of paper the spoke-like emanations—which are four in number radiating in the four cardinal directions—could be picked up. The emanations evidently passed through the paper and the glass. Rotating the glass into its position of greatest activity, the spoke-like emanations vanished immediately, but the serial number was still evident while covered with paper. On removing the paper, the serial number vanished from the exposed water, but the emanations could be traced on both the top and bottom side of the paper.

Consequently, exposed water gives me no serial number while in its position of greatest activity. (Ordinary surface water gives me a serial number, presumably because it is not in its position of greatest activity). The tumbler covered with paper gives me a serial number. It is now evident that water emanations pass through various objects, including the ground, which accounts for windblown locations of subterrancan streams. But if subterrancan water gives off emanations it also gives off radiations, as some dowsers do not find their locations displaced by the wind. In fact, I incline to the view that this has more to do with the rod than the dowser, as I have one rod which locates water that the wind cannot displace, and another rod that locates emanations as the wind can displace the location.

(7). I asked another rod dowser to collaborate with me, and alternatively we took the serial number of a gold ring. I commenced immediately after the other dowser had finished. It made no difference to our serial numbers. I commenced before the other dowser had finished, and still no difference was found.

In Besterman's *Water Divining*, page 123, Mrs. Mary E. Pogson states that emanations can be taken up on one's clothes in passing by any substance that has been in a certain position for some time. "This was the reason why mistakes were made at Kirtlington Park (the scene of a mass dowsing test) when so many walked about over and around those flower pots. The emanations of one could easily be trailed along on one's clothes and left on other flower pots." Whilst not quarrelling with her statement, because of the various powers of dowsers, I cannot help pointing out where my experiments are in conflict with that statement. From the foregoing experiments, I have found that there are no emanations from buried objects because they are automatically in a position of greatest activity. Water is, I believe, the only exception which has vertical emanations, but not horizontal, when buried, such as a bottle buried in the ground. Emanations can be picked up on one's clothes, but only from exposed objects not in their position of greatest activity. Even if they could be picked up by a passerby they would have vanished before he could deposit them anywhere. If he dawdled over buried water he would pick up the emanations, but they would only last as long as he was in contact with them.

Reference to the fifth experiment will shew that if a flower pot containing gold is placed upon a plane of a flower pot containing silver, no reaction but that of silver would be obtained. Any empty flower pot so placed would also give the serial number for silver.

In reverting to the two aspects of dowsing, the conclusion is that the field is not exhausted, and the answer would probably lie in the dowser's body. In that case, each movement of the rod would be either a charge or discharge. My serial number for aluminium is one. If one movement of the rod fully charges the body, how does it discharge? Would the body alternatively charge and discharge, or does it just leak out, the leak being the time gap between serial numbers? It could hardly be alternative charge and discharge, because then there would be no time gap. If we turn to nature we find a similarity to the dowser's body in an ordinary thunder cloud. Friction of raindrops is supposed to charge the cloud with electricity, and, as the cloud approaches near enough to an oppositely charged cloud, a discharge takes place in the form of a flash of lightning.

It is possible that a dowser's body or some organ in the body collects an electro-magnetic charge from the surrounding atmosphere. As soon as sufficient has collected it discharges until the dowsing object has exhausted the charge. Different objects would take a different number of discharges to exhaust the charge. This would also be dependent on the resistance of the dowser's body to the process of discharging it. The gap would be caused while the body was gaining another charge.

I am now getting out of my depth, and I hasten to add that I merely advance the above as a tentative theory. It has its drawbacks, notably in the fact that the time gap between serial numbers can be used as a method of ascertaining the depth of shallow objects. If the serial number is taken several times the time gap shortens until it becomes constant, for myself, twelve seconds for four feet. If I now raise myself eight feet above the object the time gap becomes twenty-four seconds for eight feet. Three seconds for one foot is therefore my personal co-efficient of division for finding the depth. For myself radiations give the same serial numbers as emanations, in particular with water. The further I am away from the water the longer the time gap over radiations, but the time gap remains constant irrespective of the depth.

My experiments leave the first aspect inconclusive, but if I have given some more competent person a line on which to work, I shall be more than content. In regard to the last aspect, I find the position of greatest activity an insurmountable obstacle in taking the serial number, and I think that I can safely claim that as far as I am concerned the serial number is physical. Had it been psychic such an obstacle would not have been insurmountable.

Captain Trinder mentions in his book that if a serial number is interrupted and one comes back later, the balance of the serial number will be completed, provided that the object has not been touched. It does not work like that with me. If I break off in the middle of a serial number and come back later, the full serial number spins itself out, as if nothing had happened before.

Composite metals also yield me a series of serial numbers, but the second round repeats itself from last to first and so on. Thus—1, 2, 3 : 3, 2, 1.

I append a few of my serial numbers, which, I may add, I seldom or never use :—Aluminium 1, water 2, nickel 3, iron 4, copper 5, carbon 6, silver 7, phosphorus 8, petroleum and all its derivatives 9, platinum 10, gold 11, tin 12, calcium 14, zinc 16, sulphur 17, lead 20.

THE STORY OF PENDULUM-REGULATION

By VICOMTE HENRY DE FRANCE

(Translated from *La Radiesthésie Scientifique*, March-April 1937, by R. J. Mackay).

Regulation of the dowsing pendulum, *i.e.*, the choice of certain points of suspension of this instrument, is of relatively recent date. I have every ground for thinking that when I made this procedure known in 1928 in the first edition of *Le Sourcier Moderne* (*The Modern Dowser*), it was practically never used. Since then, regulation has been adopted by numerous writers, MM. Gorceix, Voillaume, Correnson, Mellin, Roux, &c., and the others admit it. Altogether nowadays a large number of pendulum-users practise it. It may seem, then, of interest to recount its origins and by so doing fix a point of minor history.

When I was a beginner, the Abbé Bouly taught me the knack of the rod, and I mastered it without great difficulty. Having later heard talk of the pendulum, I made one for myself, but in this case the results were pitiful. In vain would I trace my "lines of currents" over the ground according to the indications of the rod ; when I returned over the place swinging my pendulum, it obstinately refused to turn. I was ready to abandon the use

of this instrument when in course of a journey in the South I was advised to go and visit the Abbé Ferran, Vicar of St. Paul, near Penne-du-Tarn, in the Tarn. I had at this time begun an investigation on the priest-dowsers.

I found in a little country vicarage a sick and very despondent old priest. As soon as I arrived he showed me a pile of cyclostyled pamphlets, saying: "You see these books; nobody buys them from me. In them I recount my experiments, but these depend upon a nervous phenomenon which is peculiar to myself, and nobody operates as I do. Everybody makes fun of me. I wish I could burn all my booklets."

I insisted that the good Abbé Ferran should give me a demonstration, and he consented to do so. Taking a little child's bucket, he filled it with pebbles and bits of iron. Attached to this bucket was a long harness-chain, the links of which were painted various colours. He seized this singular pendulum, which was very heavy, at a point of suspension of about 75 centimetres, and set off with long strides swinging his quaint instrument. I was following him with my eyes: suddenly I saw him stop. His arm describes a violent movement, the bucket leaps into the air, and the pebbles and the iron fly out on every hand. Lucky that I was a good distance away! The Abbé comes back to me and says: "Have you ever seen anything like that? Am I not right to wish to burn my books?"

"Pass me your pendulum," I answered. As soon as the pebbles and the scrap-iron were restored to the bucket, I took the chain at the point of suspension indicated by the Abbé and set off, not without a certain foreboding.

When I reached the line over which the Abbé had stopped, I did not feel any electrical commotion, but the pendulum began to turn quite gently, a thing which hitherto had never happened to me. Very pleased at this unexpected result I turned to the Abbé and said: "You think that you are a special case and good for nothing. Entirely on the contrary, you have found the means of making everyone a dowser."

The system of the lamented Abbé Ferran described in his book *Vie et découvertes d'un Bacillogyre ou l'art de lire à travers la terre* is stuffy and complicated. There are regulations by weight of the pendulum from the very smallest up to several kilos. From all that I have retained, practised and popularised only regulation by length of thread for pendulums of average weight, and I have adopted the idea of rolling the thread on a little stick about 10cm. long which is handy to carry and enables the length of the thread to be varied with ease.

Regulation is to be recommended from several points of view which it is important clearly to specify. First of all, there exists an important category of beginners for whom it is necessary. It is a knack if you like, but it is indispensable for many to enable

them to see their pendulum pass from oscillation to gyration, or even from immobility to oscillation.

Regulation seems to offer the further advantage of giving greater certainty and confidence in the objectivity and reality of the sensations.

Your pendulum is turning. Close your eyes. One of two things happens: either the pendulum continues to turn or else it will pass into oscillation. It seems to be that a gyration which does not go on should be rejected. I am inclined to consider it as of subjective origin. But if I have properly regulated my pendulum I have much more chance of seeing my gyration maintained even with the eyes closed.

Consequently, in any circumstances, when I have regulated my pendulum and it turns, I close my eyes, and if, on opening them, I note that the gyration has not continued, I regard it as not having indicated anything which should be retained. Regulation combined with the procedure of eye-closing gives me, then, a practical means of rejecting a number of movements of the pendulum which can be suspected of arising from an internal origin.

It is to be noted that prolonged breathing produces an analogous effect to closing the eyes. Here, too, a well-regulated pendulum preserves its initial movement.

This very long exposé would not be complete if I did not say that some dowsers are not content only to regulate over the object; they regulate mentally, replacing the absent object by the mental image which they make of it.

A regulation can only be valid for a limited period. That is the reason why I make use of the little stick as a roller, holding it in my hand and passing the thread between the thumb and the first finger. The variations in regulation have caused me to give up rigid systems. You "play" a regulable pendulum like a musical instrument. It may be noted that if a given regulation seems to be too short for convenience of operation, I find several others at equal distances, and I regard them as "harmonics" of the first.

RADIATION AND HEALING

By Lt.-Colonel H. M. Edwards, D.S.O.

We accept, I believe, that all matter radiates to some degree and that every kind has its own particular radiation. Also, I think, we accept that the radiation is due to the energy which makes the atom, and that the characteristic radiation of any substance is due partly to the atoms of which it is composed and partly to the grouping, or structure, of those atoms within the substance.

There are two main groups of matter; the inorganic, in which the grouping is comparatively simple and permanent, and the organic, in which the grouping is very complex and always tending to break down.

There are two groups also in the elements of the inorganic, viz., the radio-active, where powerful radiation is released by the breaking up of atoms, and the stable, in which a much less powerful radiation occurs continuously without any known change either in structure or in the component atoms. Their radiation is increased when they become carriers of additional energy. Examples are water in motion, heated metals, electric conductors.

The organic group have, I believe—but I speak with trepidation as my knowledge is slight—more radiation than the inorganic, excepting the self-destructive radio-active. If this is correct, it can be due only to the energy imparted to the components by the life that builds them. It is, I am told, the fact that the radiation drops greatly, and some aspects cease entirely, when life leaves the organism. We should expect that the higher forms would have more radiant power than the lower, and I should be interested to know if this is the case.

Two avenues of thought open before me at this point. The less important is that in dowsing we are on the borderline between the physical and non-physical, or psychic, realms. Mr. Maby has shown in a different way (as did Dr. Abrams before him) that some of the radiations that affect the dowser can be measured by suitable instruments, and thus are capable of physical proof. There are, however, many known to all readers, which cannot be proved in this way, and which to my mind can be explained only by accepting the hypothesis that the unconscious mind can pass the limits of time and space, and can, through the development of the dowser's technique, make its discoveries known to the conscious mind. The importance of this lies in the fact that we are beginning, without much understanding, to use laws of a higher, and more potent, realm than the physical. There is some danger in any incautious advance, or in a self-seeking use of these laws, as we are told by Jesus, who used them with complete mastery.

The other thought is "What is this life, which energises the mind and body, and proclaims its presence not only by activities perceptible to the senses, but also by radiation which can in certain circumstances be perceived long after the radiation occurred?" To answer, we have to go far beyond the physical borderline, for the life which creates and maintains the mind must be of superior degree, and must belong to what we call the spiritual realm. Finite mind can give no answer: the only answer we have is that of revelation; that all life comes from the one source, and is the outpouring of His unceasing radiation.

Science steps in to tell us that this radiation can be manifest below the level of life in energy, as in the atom. The electrons of the atom are themselves particles of energy, and there is further energy in their rotation about the central proton or protons. The radiation of radio-active elements is due to annihilation of electrons, *i.e.*, it is energy given off through destruction, such as occurs in the world we can see when a dam bursts, but the radiation of a stable substance appears to occur without destruction. If this is the case, there must be a constant supply of energy to replace the radiation, or, in other words, the substance must have life of a kind.

Presumably this "life of a kind" is imparted to organic substances by the life which vitalizes the organism of which they are part, and accounts for the radiation they give off over and above that due to their inorganic components. It seems that life is creative, *i.e.*, it imparts life of a lower degree than itself, or energy, wherever it occurs in nature, and that this imparted energy accounts for radiation and also for the phenomena of growth and maintenance.

We have, then, the position that a higher form of life than our own, usually known as Spirit, acts on some part of us, best denominated as Soul, and this vitalized soul animates our minds and bodies and produces the manifestations appropriate to our degree of development. Among these is the one I want now to discuss, viz., healing.

Nearly all doctors will agree that they can do little more than provide the conditions suited for healing; the real work is done by the life force. This force, however, requires time to work, as exemplified in growth. On the physical plane the work can be expedited by the use of medicine which I believe the profession is coming to recognize is valuable by reason of the favourable radiation or vibrations it sets up in the body. Similarly on the mental plane the psychotherapist assists by removing preconceptions which have set up harmful vibrations. The help that either of these practitioners can give is greatly increased if they have won the confidence of the patient, *i.e.*, if he has faith in them.

Faith carries us right over the borderline of which I spoke

earlier into the psychic sphere and operates a law which is beyond our knowledge. It may or may not involve radiation: if it does, the radiation is not one that we can detect. The law was operated by Jesus Christ, as Christians admit, but many people are unaware that there are many more cases of faith healing to-day—by faith healers or by the use of the sacraments—than there have ever been before. Some of these cases relapse for reasons that can be understood, but the point here is that the cures do occur and are often instantaneous. In some there is a spiritual element, that is, an appeal to the life force above the point where it becomes part of the human organism, but essentially the cures are due to an extreme form of suggestion; they are on the psychic and not on the spiritual plane. They gain in speed but lose in reliability. There is no guarantee against relapse and there is no raising of the organism above its previous normal state of health, except where true spiritual healing enters in.

True spiritual healing is an approach to the higher degree of life, or an opening of the soul to God. It is what Jesus termed the second birth, without which, He said, there is no true life. He spoke of what He knew, but many professed and good-living Christians either cannot accept the truth of what He said, or believe it is not applicable to them, and so neglect a very practical help that their religion should give. Some allege they are now too old to start. No one is too old. It is the acquisition of spiritual power, which is universal and eternal. The laws of physics may or may not be universal; probably they are not, but the laws of spirit, underlying all creation, must be. Sooner or later we must learn to understand and become able to operate them; if we leave the task to the next world we may find it much more difficult. The learning, though it does require a change of outlook in most cases, does not call for any unusual intellect. The chief need, as Jesus said, is to recover the child-like attitude to life. Manifestation of the healing in bodily health is gradual, and seems slow to human impatience for results, as one should expect when building for eternity, but the results in heart and mind, which are far more valuable than those in the body, come quickly.

Readers may wonder what is the connection between radiation and spiritual healing. As dowsers we are studying the effect of life in its outermost manifestation, vibrations that can be detected on the physical plane. It is surely a logical step to follow that life inwards and seek harmony with it on the highest plane we can reach in this world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BIOPHYSICAL LABORATORY,
BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL,
GLOS.

Dear Colonel Bell,

As Mr. L. E. Eeman generously mentioned in his paper on *Co-operative Healing* (see ***B.S.D.J.*** V., 42, pp. 304-322) the fact that I have been associated with him in some of his enquiries, may I repeat in print the substance of what I said at the actual meeting? Namely, that I am very glad to be able to confirm all that he has said in his paper, in so far as it concerns the small part that I was able to play in these experiments.

Without entering into a full theoretical discussion, involving radiesthetic principles and experiments that have not yet been published in detail, it would be useless for me to add anything to what Mr. Eeman has already expressed so lucidly. But I would like to remark that I have contributed sections, dealing with the physical and radiesthetic aspects of this work—in so far as our own investigations yet merit—to a forthcoming book of Mr. Eeman's (for post-war publication, I am told) in which he has set forth his work of the past twenty-five years in full detail. So that those who are interested will, I hope, be able to find what further evidence they need in that book at a later date.

It should also be remarked: (*a*) that Eeman's work is clearly linked with the pioneer work of the ancient and nineteenth century "magnetic" healers on the one side, and with the more specific radiesthetic and radiometric discoveries of the modern medical radiesthetists on the other; beginning with, say, von Reichenbach, carried on by Starr White, Abrams, Regnault, Wigelsworth, Boyd, Richards, Wright and others up to the present time; (*b*) that what he has to tell us of the specific effects of various drugs, and the conduction of those effects through non-electrified wires, as well as through the human body itself and short distances in space, is extremely important and epoch-making, if true—as I, personally, am already satisfied that it must be true. And such results at once link up the work of radiesthetic medical diagnosticians with those obtained in a purely dowsing sense by Veillaume, Turenne and others as to "fundamental rays" and specific frequencies of radiation from different substances, which T. B. Franklin, W. H. Trinder and I believe that we have lately been able to carry a step farther in concrete physical terms. (See ***B.S.D.J.*** IV., 28; IV, 30; IV, 33; and V, 38 for preliminary references to this work).

Mr. Eeman is, therefore, heartily to be congratulated on his invaluable contribution not only to electro-medical and radies-

thetic practice, but, I believe, to Science as a whole; though many years may yet elapse before that contribution is appreciated as his friends and associates realise that it rightly deserves.

Pioneers always suffer much misapprehension, incredulity and even open persecution, thanks to public and scientific inertia and conventionality of thought. L. E. Eeman must, I fear, have already found himself to be no exception to that rule. Meantime, let those of us who are less bigoted and conservative wish him the best of luck and continued success in his life's work.

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY.

* * * * *

Dear Sir,

VOL. V., 42, P. 304.

The lecture on Co-operative Healing suggests that a reference may be made to the Society of Dowsers in India (or some enthusiast there) to expound the Hindu notion of a "mantra" to cure a body disorder.

One gathers from the lecture a notion that, using a doctor as a battery to impart a current or carrier-wave through the head and spine of the patient, and breaking the circuit to introduce a solution of medicine, the peculiar electro-magnetic waves of the medicine are conveyed through the patient with the same (but more efficacious) result as if the medicine were taken internally, the basic notion being assumed (or regarded as proved by the results) that the patient's disorder is cured by the atomic waves of the medicine.

The Bengali Hindu (who is fond of saying that the European has taught them nothing) believes that the vibrations of the voice (sound waves) can bring the body into tune. The doctor talks to the patient and ascertains the disharmony of the bodily germs by detecting a discordant sound in a vowel which the patient uses. The doctor prescribes a "mantra" in the form of a made-up word with that vowel in it. He directs the patient to repeat the "mantra" until the vowel-discord vanishes.

The theory is that the electro-magnetic vibrations produce physical oscillations when the particle consists of very few atoms —as in the case of a germ. The disorder is due to one form of germ becoming excessively violent; its vibrations stepped down to audible limits make a difference in the voice and the reverse process suppresses the vibrations.

Incidentally, paragraph 5 of that lecture on p. 304, summarising the Dowser's Creed, adds that dowsing for any substance operates equally whether the substance is under or above ground. I have always thought that the forked twig only operates over a

hidden substance (and not, for example, over open water). I never could understand this, but it seems true.

Yours, etc.,

A. EGGAR (Sir Arthur Eggar).

It is not necessary that a doctor should be included in the circuit. The carrier wave is due to the combined effect of all those in the circuit, including the patient.

Many water diviners say that they do not get reactions over open water, but this is not so if a sample is used.—EDITOR.

* * * * *

Dear Colonel Bell,

I have read with considerable interest Mr. R. Belfield's article, "Dowsing in Barbados," Vol. V., No. 37 of the *Journal*.

I would hazard the reply to his query anent the "eight feet wide" that enormous subterranean forces must have been active to have raised the Oceanic series from perhaps 5,000 feet deep to an elevation high enough for coral insects to exist.

It would be quite contrary to most geological upraisings to assume that the lifting agent acted with uniform force over a vast area; thus the Oceanic series being more or less uniform in structure (as an hypothesis) the unequal stresses to which it was subjected could hardly fail to produce faults; indeed, this point is suggested by the contortions of the underlying Scotland series.

If my contention be so far admitted, it is further suggested that faults need not necessarily approximate to the vertical but may, at times, approach the horizontal.

Should these two points appear as reasonable, the question of water streams through an impermeable series is answered.

Turning now to the width of "eight feet"; faults frequently show that one side of the break has slid past the other; either horizontally or vertically or anywhere between these directions, and if the fault were curvilinear, the movement forward of one face for half a curve would, in theory, leave a series of voids and areas of contact.

I say "in theory," for the pressures would almost at once refill the voids, but these voids would be filled with broken stones which had been broken off the points where the two sides of the fault make contact; but this broken stone would not entirely prevent the passage of water with any good pressure behind it.

Passing now to the last question as to the deposition of a layer of marl between layers of Oceanic; no; for marl generally, if not almost always, has its origin in the effluvium of a river which carries clay, thus implying contiguity to a land surface; but the Oceanics consist only of materials which are the remains of minute Oceanic animalculæ and which, for existence, must have the purest ocean waters.

Yours sincerely,

OWEN F. PARKER.

Dear Colonel Bell,

The following may be of interest to our members, some of whom may care to try out the experiments for themselves.

After reading the article by D. O. King in the *Journal* on a modified Pogson motoscope, I thought I would try another modification by adding a bar magnet. The instrument was made of a single iron wire bent to the shape shown on page 14 of *B.S.D.J.* 35, enfolding a bar magnet with the N pole towards the circular loop.

Aeroplane types can be identified and approximate height registered.

Point the instrument at a plane in flight, one turn is given, let go the right hand, then take hold again, a series of turns follow, first 10 turns for electricity (the magneto presumably), then a further series according to type of plane.

Hudson ...	10 + 11	Hurricane ...	10 + 15
Lysander ...	10 + 7	Wellington ...	10 + 9
Spitfire ...	10 + 5		

each type seems to have its own serial, which I have verified many times.

If the instrument is then held upright, ring at top, level with the eyes, it remains upright all the time the plane can be seen inside the ring; the moment it passes outside, the instrument dips (ring forward); if moved sideways to pick up the plane again, it rises upright again as soon as the ring is in a direct line with the plane.

To find height, let go right hand, after getting serial number, take hold again, and a series of turns is given, each turn appears to be about 100ft. This height register can be taken as the plane gains or loses height, by letting go and taking hold again. When the plane lands the instrument remains level, usually ring forward.

A little experiment in Dowsing from a distance might interest members.

After leaving a field where I had just located a stream I wondered if it would be possible to direct another person, a non-sensitive, to the spot.

Touching the person with an angle wire, to get his influence on it, I asked him to walk slowly across the field and to stop dead when I shouted to him. When he reached a certain spot, the angle wire turned right in and touched me, as it does when I am myself over water.

I called to him to stop, and when I reached him, found I had stopped him right over the line of the stream within a few feet of the spot I had pegged.

This seems to open up some interesting possibilities, and I

should like to hear of any other member who cares to try this out.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. CLARKE.

The use of a bar magnet for directional responses may well have a physical basis, but it is difficult to see how serial turns indicating nature of aircraft can be explained, nor the estimation of height.

The last experiment, which is not unique, may be due to secondary radiation from the direct observer.—EDITOR.

* * * * *

Dear Sir,

The Healing Power of Earth

Mr. MacDonald in his interesting letter published in the December number of your *Journal*, invites correspondence from members having knowledge concerning the therapeutic properties of earth. As one who has used earth and clay compresses for may years, I feel I may be permitted to reply.

I have demonstrated over and over again the amazing effectiveness of such compresses in inflammatory and toxic conditions. The following case is one selected from many. Invited to lunch by a friend, when I arrived I found her in acute pain due to a septic tooth. Her face was badly swollen and she could not eat. Her dentist told her he would not extract the tooth while her face was in such a condition. I asked her to come home with me, and stay the night, guaranteeing that the inflammation would be gone by the morning. That night I applied a clay compress. She slept well, and in the morning there was no trace of the inflammation. She was then able to return to her dentist.

Through studying the life work of Professor Just, who had a famous Sanatorium in Germany, I learnt the technique of earth compresses. Just worked along Naturopathic (*i.e.*, Nature Cure) lines. Prominent among his methods was the use of these compresses. His patients were encouraged to go barefooted on the earth, sleep on the earth, and take earth compresses. His cures were outstanding.

In view of the piled up evidence, earth possesses healing power, and most emphatically in the elimination of poisons—drawing power. Adam, the man of dust, sprang from Mother Earth. The earth is to man's feet what the soil is to the roots of the plant. And it may well be that the unconscious promptings of man's instinctive mind—buried though it is through the cumulative processes of civilisation (?) accounts for the fact that so often one sees people resting and sleeping full length on Mother Earth. Mr. MacDonald's letter is timely, and a valuable reminder of the long way we have travelled away from Nature Cure.

Yours truly,

GRETTA McKEOGH.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. F. E. Bramley (B.S.D.) has been given the following testimonial for correctly predicting the sex of the unborn calves of sixteen cows :—

KEEPERS FARM,
BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS,
NEAR LOUGHBOROUGH,
LEICS.
January 29th, 1944.

To whom it may concern

This is to state that Mr. F. E. Bramley undertook a dowsing test on 16 of my dairy cows in the spring of last year. The test was to try the pre-determination of the sex of the calves. All the cows have now calved and Mr. Bramley's test has proved 100 per cent. correct. All the cows which his pendulum indicated would have been males have given birth to bull calves (6 in number) and the other 9 cows which he predicted would have heifers have given birth to heifer calves. The other cow was a problem, as I thought she was heavy in calf. Mr. Bramley's pundulum would give no sex action over this cow and he said she could not be in calf. This has proved to be correct.

(Signed) R. H. GREEN.

He had stated at the time of the test that clockwise gyrations of the pendulum denoted a heifer and counter-clockwise a bull calf. He could obtain only oscillations from the cow which proved not to be in calf.

This was Mr. Bramley's first attempt at this kind of dowsing.

* * * * *

The following is a quotation from *Victory* (Calcutta), Vol. VI, of February 1st, 1943 : "Troops in Ceylon have better water facilities than ever before, and a little lady with a twig is responsible. She is Mrs. Miller, Government-appointed water diviner. Wherever new camps are erected, or water supplies for old camps need improvement, Mrs. Miller is called in. So far, engineers say, she has never been wrong."

* * * * *

The *New Zealand Freelance* of August 4th, 1943, contained an article about Mr. H. George (B.S.D.), of Wanganui, who has developed an elaborate colour technique.

The *Western Morning News* of September 17th recorded the death of Mr. J. Clenmow, who had recently celebrated his 90th birthday and was known over a wide area as a skilled water diviner.

* * * * *

The *Mackay Daily Mercury* of September 29th contained a long article by Mr. A. A. Cook (B.S.D.) reviewing the first journal of the "Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia."

* * * * *

To question 80294 in the *Illustrated Carpenter and Builder* about Dowsing an interesting answer from Mrs. V. Hardcastle has been printed in the number for November 5th. She says she is able to find water without the aid of a twig by merely walking over the ground. She gets various sensations in the legs, one as though she were wading and another as if her legs were weighted; if the spring is strong she feels as though she were tied to the spot. She concentrates on the task so completely as to be almost unaware of any other person being near. She has made a vow that if ever she fails to locate water she will never attempt the job again.

* * * * *

An interesting article by the Rev. C. W. Salt, Rector of Standon and Chairman of Stone R.D.C., in the *Staffordshire Weekly Sentinel* of November 13th mentions two recent cases of successful water divining by Mr. George Freakley, of Standon. The first was at Milwich, where water was urgently required for two new agricultural cottages. A bore was made at the spot selected, by Messrs. Wyatt, of Whitchurch, and at a depth of 48 feet it yielded 1,000 gallons per hour. The second was at Slindon village, which was very short of water. Here again boring operations were undertaken and produced a supply of 500 gallons per hour. In both cases Mr. Freakley was engaged directly by the Council. It appears that he uses hazel twigs and aluminium angle rods.

* * * * *

Mr. J. H. Bennett (B.S.D.) is described as one of the best water diviners in Ireland, in the *Irish Independent* of December 10th. He was taught the art twenty-five years ago by a man in Co. Down. Of late he has been dowsing for metals and coal.

* * * * *

The remarkable method of treatment by the influence of pictures as practised by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey (B.S.D.) was the subject of an article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of December 12th.

* * * * *

The *English Digest* of January, 1944, contained a condensed reproduction of Mr. Morton's article in *The Outspan*, which was referred to in the last *Journal*.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

COUNCIL

President :

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Address : York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.
Address : 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Miss M. E. MACQUEEN — Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.
Dr. HECTOR MUNRO — Captain W. H. TRINDER

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(*a*) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(*b*) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes, and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(*c*) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.*

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.— Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

* Pending a revision of the rates of subscription, no more life members resident in Great Britain are being accepted at present.